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A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

I.

In pursuance of our custom of several years' standing, we have summarized for this and the succeeding issue of THE DIAL the reports made to the London "Athenæum" by the foreign correspondents of that journal, upon the literary history of the last twelvemonth in the several countries of Continental Europe. Our acknowledgments are once more due to our English contemporary for the material herewith presented. The reports for the present year include twelve countries, the only noticeable omissions being Greece, Portugal, and Sweden. We present our summary by countries, in alphabetical order, following the example set by the "Athenæum."

Professor Paul Fredericq writes of Belgium, and begins with mention of E. Banning's posthumous "Réflexions Morales et Politiques." The author was a diplomat and a student of political science, not unlike Laveleye in the range of his interests.

"The French poets and prose authors of Belgium who enjoy a reputation outside their country are becoming naturalized in France in increasing numbers. MM. Maeterlinck, Camille Lemonnier, Eeckhoud, and Rodenbach — the last died at Paris last year — have even settled in the French capital, which now sends forth their books instead of Ghent or Brussels or Antwerp. M. Lemonnier has published two novels, 'Une Femme' and 'Au Cœur Frais de la Forêt'; M. Maeterlinck continues his series of philosophical compositions with 'Le Mystère de la Justice.' A collection of Rodenbach's work has appeared under the title of 'L'Elite,' containing the portraits of the authors and artists of the day whom he considered the best."

In Belgium, we are told, "the theatre lives almost entirely on pieces from France." There are, however, a few Belgian pieces, the most important of them being "Le Cloître," by M. Verhaeren. A work of timely interest is the "Pays des Boers" of M. Leclercq, who visited South Africa just before the war. In their "Controverse Transvaalienne," MM. Abel and Christophe "have gathered the arguments for both sides as they appear to Belgians," where the Boers are generally favored by public opinion. M. Henri Pirenne's "Histoire de Belgique," now published in French, has made

a considerable sensation, although it has not got beyond the fourteenth century. There are many other contributions to national history besides this. In Flemish literature nothing very remarkable seems to have been published, unless we except "Te Lande," a volume of sketches by Mr. Cyriel Buysse.

"Flemish literature, which began by being at first merely popular and poetical, is gradually becoming learned. The professors of our universities are beginning to write their books in their mother tongue. . . . The Flemish even dream of forming at Ghent a university of their own, like the Slav University the Czechs of Bohemia have had for some years at Prague. Whatever comes of the scheme, no one can deny that the level of Flemish literature is gradually but surely rising year by year."

Finally, mention is made of two small works interesting to English scholars — "The English Faust-Book of 1592," edited by Professor Logeman; and "Was Dachte Shakespeare über Poesie?" by M. Paul Hamelius.

Mr. V. Tille, writing of Bohemia, begins by saying:

"In all branches of mental activity, Bohemia is making fresh starts, energetic attempts at novel forms and developments. The older generation is passing away, people who in their day have done their duty in different departments of science and literature; but we are still waiting for a man capable of shaping something new out of the chaos of modern tendencies. For this reason also, the majority of our authors' tendencies are characterized by general rather than by individual qualities, and only very few books rise above the average level."

In serious writing, mention is made of some works on the development of civilization and of art, besides studies in literary criticism, such as Mr. Vrchlicky's "Chapters on Recent French Fiction," and Mr. Vlcek's "History of Our Poetry." But in general, "literary criticism shows a great lack of depth and elaboration, yet at the same time plenty of cursory studies and interesting struggles between the several tendencies of our younger writers. A large systematic work on the history of universal literature is in preparation, but as yet nothing can be said about its execution." Literature proper is summarized in a few such sentences as the following:

"The older authors who have already secured honourable places in the history of our literature remain quiet, and are mostly occupied in publishing collections of their own works. . . . A kind of fiction cultivated in Bohemia with uncommon predilection is the tale of popular life, embracing scenes from the life of Bohemian peasantry, directly drawn from different parts of the country. . . . Dramatic literature is now on the eve of a new era caused by the change in the working of the national theatre in Prague. The management passes this year into the hands of a new society consisting of the foremost men in the literary and financial world."

The plays which have made the most stir have been Mr. Svoboda's "Passion Flowers" and "The Uprooted Oak," and Mr. Hilbert's "The Exiles," which has been published but not yet produced.

The report from Denmark is contributed by Dr. Alfred Ipsen, who says, among other things, that a new collected edition of Dr. Brandes has just been published; that Professor Hansen is bringing out a second edition of his monumental "History of Danish Literature"; that Herr Julius Clausen is editing a literary history of the world on a plan similar to that of the English series in charge of Professor Gosse; and that a large new "History of the Danish Kingdom," by many hands, is now in course of publication. Herr Drachmann's "Hellige Ild" (Sacred Fire), written during his American sojourn, is probably the most noteworthy literary production of the year. "Carit Etlar," not long before his death, published a story of old-time Norway entitled "Björneæt," highly romantic in coloring and treatment. Herr Skjoldborg's "Kragehuset" "presents a picture of peasant life on the western coast of Jutland. He knows the peasants there as scarcely any other man does, being himself settled among them as a teacher." Other works of fiction are "Lykke-Peer," by Herr Pontoppidan, which is largely autobiographical; "The Sins of the People," by Mr. Gyrithe Lemche, which treats of a delicate subject, but not with sensational intent; and "Before the Portal of Death," by Herr Edvard Egeberg, "a most serious and momentous effort." In verse, Herr E. Blaumüller, a clergyman, has published a volume "in which a whole cycle of songs is devoted to Spinoza."

"I must first consider various theatrical pieces of the year," says M. Jules Pravieux, writing of French literature.

"We are tired, quite tired, of the brutal or bitter or immoral sort of piece. This style has become dreadfully commonplace. To do realism justice, it has rendered a real service to letters: it has done away with the cult of the vaudeville, which has had so many faithful followers since Scribe was its chief prophet. We have learnt to despise ingenious combinations, elaborate imbroglios. People have, it appears, an increasing fondness for ideas at the theatre — ideas belonging to psychology, morals, philosophy, sociology. I will not go so far as to say that the French theatre is confined to idealism. The statement would be untrue, and this chronicle of the chief pieces will have to notice attempts of quite a different sort."

"Les Maris de Léontine," by M. Capus, and "Le Père Naturel," by MM. Dupré and Charton, are pieces in the style of refined vaudeville, but they stand out as rather exceptional. A few problem plays are briefly characterized. M. Bruyère, in the piece called "En Paix," "attacks the law on the confinement of the insane," but makes of his theme "a deep-dyed melodrama."

"M. Jacques Normand leads us to calmer regions. The problem he has intended to study in 'La Douceur de Croire' is this: 'Have you the right to destroy faith if you have nothing to put in its place? Reasoning is powerless to resolve problems whose essential elements are beyond reason. . . . M. Brieux in 'La Robe Rouge' proves once more his lively gifts. He has exhibited in some scenes of real power the distortions of soul in a magistrate due to the professional spirit. M. Brieux in all his pieces puts before one the most pressing social and moral problems of the day with a keen sense of life, and his boldness is almost always crowned with success. He despises the common proceedings by which authors in vogue capture the applause of the gallery. . . . M. Hermant also looks out for 'actual' subjects. He has given us 'L'Empreinte' and 'Le Faubourg.' The first can be without hesitation reckoned a 'pièce à thèse.' 'L'Empreinte' belongs to the daily increasing list of pieces against divorce. If one wished to be ironical, it would be pleasant to observe how the dramatists, after having advertised divorce, now seem to exert a keenness in fighting against it as great as the energy, audacity, and enthusiasm with which they celebrated its benefits. . . . Since the extraordinary success of 'Cyrano,' a passionate curiosity follows the works of M. Rostand. In 'L'Aiglon' he has resolutely left fiction alone, and the methods of Dumas the elder and Victor Hugo. His idea is, in a series of well-chosen scenes, to bring out the real figure of the son of Napoleon. He has made up for the absence of incident by a strong precise psychological analysis, thus imitating the great classics. M. Rostand has written an unequal, but splendid work, full of pathetic beauty, with a breath, at times, of Victor Hugo's epic genius. If he sins in any direction, it is in excessive facility, in the over-use of comparison and metaphor."

"The tendencies of the poets are not very clearly defined," we are told.

"Their common aim seems to be to put ideas into poetry, but broad ideas which are the expression of the most intimate personality, which render the deep vibrations resulting from being in contact with things and faced by the great enigma of life. The evolution of versification is going on. The romantic reform is being completed by the banishment of the last traces of cæsura of the hemistich in the verses which are not expressly formed on the classical type. The aim is to make verse still more supple, and capable of finer, more clearly expressive, harmonies."

The most noteworthy volumes of recent poetry are "La Beauté de Vivre," by M. Fernand Gregh; "Les Médailles d'Argile," by M. Henri de Régnier; "Berthe aux Longs Pieds," by M. André Rivoire; "La Légende Ailée de Wieland le Forgeron," by M. Viélé Griffin; "Fleurs de Corail," by M. Maurice Olivaint; "Fleurs d'Hiver," by M. Armand Silvestre; "Au Champs et au Foyer," by M. Achille Million; "La Bretagne Enchantée," by M. Paul Sebillot; and "La Charmille d'Or," by M. A. Joubert.

"Our century is so infatuated with the novel that it is not strange to see novelists multiplying at a rate really frightful. . . . One fact is evident, for every year brings fresh proof of it: there is no school, a fact which cannot be regretted. Every one goes his own way — follows his ideal, his own bent, as he chooses. Every one is innovating or imitating as his innate temperament or his lively affection directs."

M. Bourget is becoming a moralist rather than a psychologist.

"The time has come when simple undiluted statements of fact do not satisfy him. The study of the human heart leaves an uneasiness, and as by living near the sick one gets the desire to care for them, the psychologist is being moved with pity for the poor suffering souls whose wounds he examined at first with mere curiosity. Having seen souls suffer, he attempts to cure them with beliefs."

These statements are illustrated by M. Bourget's "Drames de Famille."

"Nor do the brothers Margueritte, in their novel 'Femmes Nouvelles,' aim at merely amusing their readers. They wish to oblige them to verify and correct some of the gravest errors, some of the worst injustices, of our contemporary civilization. So their book, before being a work of art, is a social work."

M. Barrés, in "L'Appel au Soldat," has continued the theme of his "Déracinés." M. Rod's latest novel, "Au Milieu du Chemin," studies "the important question of the responsibility of the man of letters. The book derives a great beauty from the gravity of the subject alone, but the novel spoils the moral treatment." M. Marcel Prévost, in "Frédérique" and "Léa," has attacked the "question feministe"—"his characters are thrown into strong relief by his dramatic power, and their experiences are vividly related." Of M. Zola's "Fécondité" we are told that

"One cannot help admiring the extraordinary powers of his imagination, the gift he has of creating great wholes, of painting crowds of stirring people all alive, thrilled, carried away by great movements, roused by great agitations to revolt. His novel is a poem, a highly realistic poem. Its descriptions are intense, brilliant, winding off into visions. It moves towards the organization of a vast allegory, disengaging more or less confusedly a social conception whose chief merit is not originality. The novel of M. Zola gives me a chance to note once more that the realist school, of which he is the chief, has seen its day. The preferences of young men entering letters are not for the literary doctrines of M. Zola, and few are the books which can be referred to realism, if one prefers naturalism."

A few other novels are "La Double Maî-

tresse," by M. de Régnier; "La Romance du Temps Présent," by M. Léon Daudet; "La Princesse de Lerne," by M. Ernest Daudet; "Au Cœur Frais de la Forêt," by M. Lemonnier; "Claudette," by M. Theuriet; and "Sous la Tyrannie," by M. A. Filon. In literary criticism, much praise is given to M. de Wyzewa for his persistent endeavor to make the French public acquainted with the modern works of other literatures. M. Ehrhard's work on Grillparzer and the Austrian theatre is commended, as well as M. Rébelliau's study of Bossuet. M. Emile Faguet continues the best traditions of French criticism.

"He seems to steer clear carefully of general theories, mere erudition, and anecdotes. He presents curious studies of minds. His one aim is to distinguish and define the moral existences which are revealed by works, and all these mixtures of temperaments, intelligence, and affections are analyzed by him with fine precision. He has published this year two important works, 'L'Histoire de la Littérature Française' and 'Politiques et Moralistes du XIXème Siècle.' The former is notable for immense learning, originality of view, abundance of ideas, and, above all, lucidity, wonderful distinctness of exposition."

Memoirs of the First Empire abound this year as usual, and include a new volume by M. Frédéric Masson. M. Albéric Neton devotes a thorough study to "Sieyès." M. Aulard has written a "Histoire Politique de la Révolution Française." M. Victor du Bled has written a volume on "La Société Française du XVIème au XXème Siècle." "For M. Anatole France, history is once again a muse, as she used to be when she charmed young humanity. In his book 'Clio' the past is exactly and scrupulously revived as imagination pictures it, and as it really was, without, however, losing the distinct charm of things death has sheltered from the ravages of time. Clearly under history must also be included Victor Hugo's posthumous 'Choses Vues,' of which a new volume has been brought out by the executors of the poet." Philosophy is represented by numerous works, among which M. Fouillée's "La France au Point de Vue Moral" is of the first importance.

"In it he studies the press, politics, and religion, he inquires what this great word 'decadence,' which we utter so lightly, means. He puts at the end of his long study the remedies for the ills he has exhibited, attaching special importance to the grave question of national education. It is the work of a thinker and a moralist."

Other books in this department are "Les Causes Sociales de la Folie," by M. G. L. Duprat; "Recherches sur l'Esthétique et la Morale," by M. Durand de Gros; and "La Philosophie d'Auguste Comte," by M. Lévy-Bruhl. Two books of interest to English readers are "Les Milliardaires Américains," by M. F. de Norvins, and "Newman et le Mouvement d'Oxford," by M. Thureau-Dangin. This year has also seen the appearance of the first volume of a long-awaited life of Louis Veuillot, by his brother.

"At the end of this review the leading idea to be discovered in the literary effort of the year might be a subject for inquiry. Tendencies are confused, and the result of all this agitation and preparation of all sorts may be asked. If I can trust an eminent critic and authority, it is now all over with scientific literature, only an artistic literature can be produced. To-day it is all over with naturalism, as it was forty years ago with romanticism, and seventy years ago with classicism. The literature of the future will be a naturalism widened by being reformed out of certain romantic and especially classic elements, a synthesis, as it were, of the three doctrines of art which our literature has evolved since the Renaissance."

The persistence of the romantic tendency is the keynote of Herr Ernst Heilborn's account of the German literature of the past year.

"Literary tendencies come and go, but that romantic undercurrent is enduring. What is designated as literature and, dubbed as the 'spirit of the age,' fills up the pages of our histories of literature is, after all, only the property of a few cultured persons. The great mass of the people, at any rate in Germany, remain untouched by it. They continue to lead their own intellectual life; and only those writers who strike the notes that find an echo in the popular range of feeling are able to conquer this tough and unwieldy mass, and so win their way 'to the people.' Now and then it happens that this undercurrent, which regularly reveals itself in the back-staircase novels and stories of the people, extends its dominion over literature proper — of course, in some higher and purer manifestation. Or else the same mood may prevail among the cultured and the masses, though with different effects on the feelings. Such a period seems at hand. Unless all the signs are deceptive, we are steering towards a new romanticism."

The indications of this drift are numerous, among them being the two here mentioned:

"Next winter a theatre is to be opened in Berlin devoted principally, if not exclusively, to a new romantic movement. Quite lately a series of lectures was given in one of the artistic *salons* of Berlin, with the expressed object of paving the way for interest in and comprehension of romantic art."

The drama occupies the forefront of the present discussion, and Herr Heilborn presents unusually interesting summaries of the important plays of the year.

"Gerhart Hauptmann's latest work, the farce 'Schluck und Jau,' deals with quite a romantic subject, familiar from one of the stories in the 'Arabian Nights' as well as one of the plays by the Danish dramatist Holberg; still more familiar in the Introduction to Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew.' Two tipsy

tramps — in the familiar instances there is only one — are carried to a castle by a merry hunting party, and one of them on awakening from his fit of intoxication is made to fancy himself the lord. His companion has to play the part of his consort and to deceive his comrade, who is the dupe. . . . In sharp contrast to the broken-down drunkard are the members of the hunting party; on their behalf Hauptmann has for the first time invented a dignified yet characteristic style, abounding in metaphor; even in the 'Versunkene Glocke' there was too great a tendency to allusiveness."

Herr Max Halbe's new play, "Das Tausendjährige Reich," has for its subject "the old dream that Christ would come again to establish an earthly kingdom of happiness and gentle peace — a conception which Christianity has taken over as a legacy from Judaism." The author "plants this dream in the heart of a man of the people, a village blacksmith. While famine prevails in the land and revolutionary bands are stirring up strife — for this is the year 1848 — this village blacksmith collects a company of the faithful, to await the coming of the Lord." In Herr Ludwig Fulda's "Das Schlaraffenland,"

"An apprentice to whom reality refuses all that his heart desires, and grants him only the objects of his aversion, enters Lazyland (Schlaraffenland) in a dream. There he meets with all his coveted delights — sweet dreams and pretty girls. He even attains the honour of a throne in Lazyland. But in the midst of his bliss he discovers that work is a condiment which even the sweetest of dainties cannot dispense with. He tries to introduce work into Lazyland, and this leads to terrible disturbances, so that he is glad enough to wake up once more in the reality he had despised."

Herr Georg von Ompteda is the author of "Wörth," a one-act piece "which satisfies the most exacting demands in its simple and poetic expression." Compared with this little piece,

"The play which is regarded as the great dramatic success of the year, Max Dreyer's 'Probekandidat,' appears somewhat threadbare. It owed its success to its 'purpose,' and this is laudable enough, but, like every other purpose, it tends to injure what is the chief aim of all art, the purely human interest; in fact, it is truth that suffers. A young teacher during his probationary period expounds Darwinian views to the highest class in the natural history lesson. The school comes under clerical influence, the head master is a time-server, and the young probationer is called upon to retract his statements in a public lesson. The pressure of domestic circumstances compels him to consent; but when it comes to the point, and he looks into the clear eyes of his pupils, the truth overwhelms him with irresistible force, and instead of retracting, he confirms his previous statements with greater emphasis. He is dismissed, he loses his sweetheart, but in his heart he feels a sense of victory, and the play ends with an epigram."

Herr von Wildenbrach's new historic tragedy, "Die Tochter des Erasmus," is thus characterized:

"Passionate love for German nationality and patriotic sentiment, for pure doctrine and unfettered belief, enthusiasm for the capacity for enthusiasm, animates the whole play. Even the dramatic situation depends on it. Erasmus of Rotterdam appears as the cool, sceptical critic; Hutten, at first his friend, is the enthusiast. Erasmus's daughter is naturally her father's true child, all reason and calm calculation; it is her love for Hutten that effects the great transformation in her. As his mistress she follows him into banishment and misery. At last the score has to be settled between his daughter and Erasmus, now grown an old man. Then she, the disgraced and abandoned in the eyes of the world, renounces him, and breaks her staff over him."

Herr Heyse, at the age of seventy, has written a "Neues Märchenbuch," which is called the best product of his old age. The "tales are simple and unpretending, some of them only fresh versions or interpretations of old fairy tales; but there is unusual grace in their form, and they are pervaded by a peculiar restrained humour accompanied by a tinge of sadness." Herr P. K. Rosegger's novel, "Erdsegen," takes us to a peasant's cottage among the author's native mountains, and draws a sharp and too didactic contrast "between the patriarchal existence on mountain heights and life in a great city."

"The same civilization which Rosegger desires to banish from his world becomes in Adolf Wilbrandt a refined intellectual culture, the force that sustains life. Wilbrandt, another distinguished representative of the older generation in our literature, delights in depicting as the leading figure of his stories an ideal of free, intellectual, ethical manhood, such as he cherishes in his own heart."

He has published two stories, "Erika" and "Das Kind," which embody this ideal. "Thekla Ludekind," by Herr W. von Polenz, "is an educational romance, of the kind that 'Wilhelm Meister' made popular in German literature, a book in which life itself plays the part of the educator."

"The book is good, as marking an advance, not only in Polenz's own development, but also in the present position of our fiction as a whole. The same may be even more emphatically asserted of Georg von Ompteda's novel 'Eysen.' Polenz bases his picture on the individual fortunes of one person, while Ompteda's 'Eysen' rests on a broader basis. The book bears the characteristic sub-title 'Deutscher Adel um 1900,' and describes the fortunes of a whole family, the von Eysens; but though the interest is equally directed to a variety of figures, artistic unity is by no means lacking."

Herr Detlev von Liliencron has this year published a few new poems in the collection, "Nebel und Sonne."

"He possesses a warm masculine temperament which carries one away; a daring humour which can make head against life pervades the elegiac atmosphere; and when his poems originate in mystic sentiment this mysticism springs from true nature feeling. . . . There i

a curious contradiction about his moods, but no matter what their character, their effect is genuine."

Other volumes of poetry are by Fräulein Anna Ritter and Herr Carl Spitteler. In literary criticism and miscellany, mention is made of Professor Grimm's "Fragmente," of Fräulein Ricarda Huch's "Aus der Frühzeit der Romantik," of Herr Julius Rodenberg's "Jugenderinnerungen," and of Ludwig Bamberger's posthumous "Erinnerungen." At the close of his discussion, the author reverts to his keynote, and says:

"A new romantic movement is making way in art. Whether it will bear fruit who shall say? Yet to me it seems to originate in an awakening desire for greater depth and thoughtfulness, and the longing that still seeks timidly and hesitatingly for expression is a holiday yearning after inner contemplation. If this be so, the fruits cannot fail to appear."

COMMUNICATION.

WHO ARE THE ENGLISH PEOPLE?

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

May I take exception to a passage which I note in your issue of June 1 (pp. 442–443) in a paragraph entitled "The Fighting Englishman"? The passage is as follows: "Dr. Fitchett's own pages must often enough traverse the assumption of his title ['How England saved Europe'] by showing how often, during the Napoleonic wars, it was not the English, but the Celts, the Scotch and Irish contingents of the British forces, that did the bulk of the fighting." This criticism would only be justified if the word English had in Dr. Fitchett's work a racial significance opposed to the word Celt. It has not, nor has it in current usage; it connotes, on the contrary, all the inhabitants of the British Isles — not merely those of the country south of the Cheviots and west of Offa's Dyke. It is as justifiable, historically, in this sense as the term French, which connotes population without a drop of Frankish blood in their veins, — population speaking Celtic and Germanic languages, as well as population speaking a very different form of Romance from that known as French; population, I may add, which within a very recent historical period were bitterly opposed to the hegemony of France proper. All modern nations are amalgams; it is practically impossible to devise a name which shall express every element of the amalgam; it is inevitable that that element which takes the lead by virtue of position, superior energy, and superior wealth (of all kinds), should impose its name. In the present case your criticism is the more unfortunate because it *was* England in the narrow sense in which you take the term rather than England in the larger sense (*i. e.*, the British Isles) in which Mr. Fitchett takes it, which did "save Europe." So far as the power of Napoleon was shattered by fighting, it was shattered by sea-fighting, the partakers in which were almost entirely Englishmen in the narrower sense. But, as a matter of fact, it was the *policy* of stubborn and indomitable opposition to Napoleon, far more than the fighting by which it was supported, which ultimately won the day; and for this policy the specifically English portion of the British Isles was responsible.

In the same paragraph, you continue: "To come nearer our own day, what sort of showing must Tommy Atkins proper (though outnumbering his foes four to one) have made against the hardy South African ranchman without the support of the Scotch and Irish and Colonials?" In the first place, if you deduct Scotch and Irish and Colonial troops from the British forces the residue does *not* outnumber the Boer forces "four to one," however low an estimate be made of the latter. In the second place, it is quite illusory to imagine that the territorial designations of our regiments imply exclusive connection with different localities. There are Londoners in Highland regiments, there are Irishmen and Highlanders in South "English" regiments. But thirdly (and this is a simple matter of fact) there has been no such distinction as you imply between the different regiments; the errors of conduct have been spread over the same area — and that the whole of the army — as the excellences of conduct. The "cockney" whom you decry (without, if I may urge, knowing anything about him) has fought quite as well as the man from Devon, or Tipperary, or Carnarvon, or Lanark, or Rosshire; just as well, but no better,— and at times he has had to put up with nasty reverses equally with his "rural" or "Celtic" comrade. As a matter of fact, the "cockney" is by no means so largely represented in the ranks of the British army as you seem to think,— more's the pity, perhaps, as he is, like the Parisian, a first-class fighting man, making up in nervous energy what he lacks in stamina.

One more point: You speak of the "ludicrous failure of the *English* attempt to raise in the rural districts a *corps* of 'rough riders' on the American model." You are misinformed on this matter. The attempt has not been a failure. The "Yeomanry" raised in all parts of the British Isles (it was the Irish corps which has suffered the chief reverse that has befallen this branch of the forces) has done excellent service and shown itself fully the equal of the American "Rough Riders." The latter were doubtless a gallant set of men and did their duty nobly; but you must pardon my pointing out that they had to face an enemy *pour rire*, and that they, at least once, got themselves, as volunteer troops will, into such a position that, had they been opposed by capable sharpshooters like the Boers, scarcely a man would have escaped. I am convinced that the Rough Riders would have borne themselves as bravely at Spion Kop or at Gettysburg as they did at Santiago; in either case they would have been exterminated, or they would have had to fall back, just as Pickett's magnificent corps had to do. The American army has such a superb history of real fighting that it seems inadvisable to dwell overmuch upon the military promenade in Cuba.

May I add that, although an Englishman in the narrower sense of the word,— nay, a cockney, and one who glories in the name,— I have for twenty years urged, in season and out of season, the importance of recognizing and fostering every element in our mixed British population. In especial I have extolled and vindicated the importance of the Celtic element. Nor have I other than the warmest feeling for the English race in America. I look upon Lincoln as the greatest man produced by our common race in the nineteenth century; and I do think that some of his greatness is due to the blood derived ultimately from the British Isles, and from that portion of it to which you — incorrectly, as I maintain — would restrict the name England.

ALFRED NUTT.

London, July 7, 1900.

The New Books.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.*

Of the four profusely illustrated books in our present category, only one seems to have been gotten out with any reference to the existing eruption in China. The Reverend Doctor Smith's highly interesting and instructive work has been in print for several months; Miss Scidmore's bright and prejudiced book is the result of her many journeys and residences in the newly roused country; while Mr. Colquhoun's instructive volume is the product of long acquaintance with Oriental affairs, and has more diplomatic value than the others. All of them, it may be added, make it apparent that one sees in China much that one wishes to see, and correction of the personal equation is more than ordinarily needful if the truth is to be ascertained approximately, the realities beneath the life of the Chinese remaining largely unexplored through ethnical miscomprehensions.

"The Chinese Empire, Past and Present," is a book of encyclopædic scope. Many sources are drawn upon for a knowledge of the Middle Kingdom which is felt to be necessary in the present crisis. General Tcheng-Ki-Tong, Military Attaché to the Imperial Chinese Legation in Paris; the Very Reverend John Henry Gray, Archdeacon of Hong Kong; the Reverend William C. Milne, with some less well-known persons, have been quoted extensively. The third chapter of the book brings the history of the country down to the immediate present, while the other chapters contain the elementary facts respecting the people and their customs which are taken for granted by the other writers under consideration. It will be found useful for those newly interested in the subject, but it sheds little light on the causes now at work to overthrow the whites and their recently acquired possessions.

Miss Scidmore, the author of "China, the Long-Lived Empire," is possessed of a bouyant Americanism which is not as common as it was once; and a certain amused contempt for foreigners in general, and yellow-skinned foreigners in particular, runs through her vivid pages. She gives a lively picture of the life led in Peking by Europeans connected with diplomacy, and from it may be obtained considerable light. Referring to the legations, she says:

"All these official European residences are maintained on a scale of considerable splendor, and the sudden transfers from the noisome streets to the beautiful parks and garden compounds, the drawing-rooms and ball-rooms, with their brilliant companies living and amusing themselves exactly as in Europe, are among the greatest contrasts and surprises of Peking. The picked diplomats of all Europe are sent to Peking, paid high salaries, and sustained by the certainty of promotions and rewards after a useful term at Peking — all but the American minister. . . . The diplomats in exile lead a narrow busy life among themselves, occupied with their social amusements and feuds, often well satisfied with Peking after their first months of disgust, resentment, and homesickness, and even becoming sensitive to any criticism or disparagement of the place. . . .

"For the nearly forty years that the fine flowers of European diplomacy have been transplanted to Peking, they have been content to wallow along this filthy Legation Street, breathing its dust, sickened with its mud stenches, the highway before their doors a general sewer and dumping ground for offensive refuse of every kind. . . . 'We are here on sufferance, you know,' said the meek and lowly diplomats. 'We must not offend Chinese prejudices.' Moreover, all the legations would not subscribe to an attempted improvement fund, nor all unite in demanding that the Chinese should clean, light, pave, and drain Legation Street — that jealousy of the great powers so ironically termed the 'Concert of Europe' as much to blame for the sanitary situation in one corner of Peking as for affairs in Crete and Armenia."

It is evident that Miss Scidmore has a hearty disgust for policies which lead the European ministers to humiliate themselves for the sake of gaining a slight temporary advantage for their countries respectively, through their complaisance. Here, Mr. Colquhoun brings more positive information to aid in an understanding of the situation, which will be referred to presently.

For Li Hung Chang, Miss Scidmore entertains a real hostility. It is difficult to fathom Chinese methods at best, but no light is given by such a statement as this:

"The Russians chose Li Hung Chang, who had served them well before, and deserved a reward and an incentive for the future [to attend the Tsar's coronation ceremonies]. The Manchu enemies of the grand secretary, who hated him for the disasters attending the war [with Japan] he had protested against their inviting, hailed the idea of his going abroad. During his absence they expected to undermine him thoroughly, never dreaming of the honors and distinction to be accorded the 'Grand Old Man of China,' the absurdities of adu-

*THE CHINESE EMPIRE, PAST AND PRESENT. By General Tcheng-Ki-Tong, John Henry Gray, M.A., LL.D., and Others. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

CHINA, THE LONG-LIVED EMPIRE. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. New York: The Century Co.

OVERLAND TO CHINA. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. New York: Harper & Brothers.

VILLAGE LIFE IN CHINA: A Study in Sociology. By Arthur H. Smith, D.D. Chicago: The Fleming H. Revell Company.

ation which all Europe and America were to heap upon a deposed and discredited provincial governor, a Chinese politician out of a job. They were dumfounded and chagrined when reports of Li's triumphal progress reached China, and the cry was raised that the great tourist was assuming honors due a sovereign. . . . The United States, not first among Chinophile countries certainly, and whose regularly accredited ministers at Peking have received but the scantiest hospitality and very little courtesy from the individuals directing the Chinese government, spent thirty thousand dollars in United States gold entertaining this passed politician and ex-office-holder, and fairly outdid Europe in its abject attitude before this great hypnotizer."

It is perhaps unfair to criticize the instruction conveyed in a book which is certainly intended to be entertaining. Miss Scidmore is at her best in describing visits of ceremony to some Manchu ladies of the court or to the family of a provincial magnate of the Chinese race. The book is a beautiful one, and readable in every sense.

Mr. Colquhoun, whose "China in Transformation" will be recalled as a luminous book, is an indefatigable traveller and newspaper correspondent, and formerly held rank in the administration of affairs in Burmah and Mashonaland. He has recently made the long and arduous overland journey from Russia proper through Siberia to Peking, leaving the line of the new transcontinental railway, and forming estimates of Manchuria and other recently acquired Russian possessions which overthrow established opinions and indicate how rapidly the Tsar has been developing the deep and extensive policy of his imperial predecessors. A most instructive account of the vast sweep of the Cossack pioneers of empire through Asia serves as an introduction to the sudden acquisition of Port Arthur, which brings to a fitting close the Siberian policy of the Russians by furnishing them with an unfrozen port on the Pacific. But Manchuria and Liao Tung, though they enable the rulers of Muscovy to consider one definite aim fully accomplished, have only increased their appetite for more. As Mr. Colquhoun says, with convincing logic:

"Attainment of the longed-for prize has given an added impetus of irresistible force to the ambition and enterprise of the Russians. Sweeping the hand across the map southward as far as the Great Wall, 'All that is ours!' they exclaim in astonishment, contemplating their extraordinary windfall; and they are hastening to take full advantage of their good fortune, as is evidenced by the phenomenal activity recently witnessed at Port Arthur, Talienwan, and in the Hinterland, where many thousands of Cossacks and large bodies of Chinese are employed on fortifications, harbors, and railways, and by the increased zeal and energy with which the construction of the trans-Siberian railway is being carried on. Many Russians, indeed, more advanced in their views, already include Tientsin and Chefoo (that is to say, the whole Gulf of Pechihli), and even Peking. . . . The alignment of the railway has been several times shifted farther and farther to the southwest, following the rapid succession of diplomatic achievements."

From the general tone of the book it is evident that the author holds Great Britain and the United States to have been hoodwinked in the game of grab by the zealous agents of the Tsar, — joining the American cause with that of the British quite as a matter of course. He shows that Manchuria, set down as worthless by the deluded British, is worth as much as Canada for purposes of development, and is regarded as an earthly paradise by the Russians from the arctic North. A glance at the map will show what its possibilities are by way of advance,— the Russians at Tsien Wei, on the great highway, being less than two hundred miles from the Chinese capital. The very possession of Mukden, the ancient seat of the Manchu power, gives the Tsar a prestige in the minds of the Chinese which is dangerous to the reigning family — though the present determination of the long oppressed natives to rule themselves has apparently overthrown every European calculation, Russia's with the rest.

Though recent events vitiate many of Mr. Colquhoun's conclusions respecting Chinese partiality for Russia, even to the point where the reader will suspect the author of exaggeration for the sake of awakening Great Britain to a realization of the facts, many of his sentences are illuminating, — as, for example, these, taken from different portions of the book:

"China has now passed into such a condition that indifference is no longer possible for her, neither will it be long possible for us. It is preëminently true in China that whoever is not for Britain is against her, and the alternative must soon be faced by the most reluctant of governments: shall they vindicate the interests of the British — and of the Anglo-Saxon race generally — vigorously, manfully, and straightforwardly, or submit to their being completely crushed by the powers who are pressing forward their own claims to the entire exclusion of those of Britain?"

"The policy of Germany in the Far East is, and must be, dependent on the basis of her world-policy — a good understanding with Russia — and it is idle for the British to expect Germany, now the neighbor of Russia in Asia, as in Europe, to depart from that programme. Her policy, like that of Japan, is opportunist, but, unlike Japan, she is committed by force of circumstances to Russia."

"The most cursory glance at any map, showing the railway schemes and spheres of influence or interest, or whatever they may be called, of foreign powers, must

shatter any belief in a responsible or organic government in China. The trail of the foreigner is on the land from north to south. The Western powers have come to stay, and the extension of the present spheres is merely a matter of time. Internally, the forces making for rebellion on a grand scale are daily gaining strength, and, once they realize that no power exists to suppress them, will usurp in vast regions the office of government."

It is noteworthy that the price President Krueger said he would make England pay for taking the Transvaal is growing larger with every day of British conquest in South Africa, Mr. Colquhoun himself admitting the loss of prestige the British name has suffered in the Far East through the war against the burghers. The paltry gold of the Witwatersrand, most of it owned on the Continent of Europe in any event, seems to have effectually decoyed Britain away from her real imperial interests, which are certain to suffer in China through the *entente* between Russia, France, and Germany. Just as the unorganized opposition of the Filipino "savages" keeps the American imperialist from being anything more than a politician at this time, with the certainty that the government is, like England's, powerless to protect its great commerce with China, so the imperial armies of the Empress of India are preoccupied with spreading civilization among the Dutch, when they might be enjoying the spoils of piracy with those nations which talk less about Christianity and civilization and have a keener nose for loot.

It is of the individual Chinaman, not of the nation, that the Reverend Doctor Arthur Smith treats in his "Village Life in China," and his panoramic volume shows how human the pig-tailed Celestial is, all testimony of those who do not know him so well to the contrary notwithstanding. Doctor Smith writes from an intimate knowledge, his work being both an expansion and a supplement to his earlier "Chinese Characteristics." He paints a succession of pictures, showing a patient and long-suffering folk, whose struggle for mere existence has taken from them many of the finer qualities of humanity to leave them the very exemplars of the earth for the ability to be content upon nothing. So overcrowded is the country, so honored from age to age the equivalent of the scriptural injunction to "increase and multiply," that no people can surpass the Chinese for patience, for industry, and for adaptability to hard conditions. Dr. Smith says:

"Poverty in China is often a synonym for the most abject misery and want. The entire possessions of great numbers of the people would not amount in value to five dollars, and thousands of persons never know whence the next meal is to come. Such persons would in European countries constitute what are called 'the dangerous classes.' In China, unless their distress is extreme, they do not mass themselves, and they seldom wage war against society as a whole."

"A few small birds, and the common hare, seem to constitute the objects most frequently shot, but except in the case of the limited number of those who make a business of securing such game to sell as a means of support, there are very few persons who devote their energies to any form of hunting. Indeed, the instinct which is said to lead the average Englishman to remark 'It is a fine day, let us go and kill something,' is totally lacking in the Chinese."

"To the intelligent foreigner, the most prominent fact in China is the poverty of its people. There are too many villages to the square mile, too many families to the village, too many mouths to the family. Wherever one goes, it is the same weary tale with interminable reiteration. Poverty, poverty, poverty, always and evermore poverty. The empire is broad, its unoccupied regions are extensive, and its undeveloped resources undoubtedly vast. But in what way can these resources be so developed as to benefit the great mass of the Chinese people? By none with which we are acquainted or of which we can conceive, without a radical disturbance of the existing conditions. The seething mass of over-population must be drawn off to the regions where it is needed, and then only will there be room for the relief of those who remain. . . . War, famine, pestilence sweep off millions of the population, but a few decades of peace seem to repair the ravages of the past, which are lost to sight, like battlefields covered with wide areas of waving grain."

These are a few scattered excerpts from a book which should be read as a whole, one which it is hard to overpraise. It is apparent that the Chinese dislike foreigners, but the dislike seems to spring from the active intervention of the conservative literary class in concrete examples, rather than to be based upon anything more hostile than the dislike of all ignorant folk for strangers. It is to be learned that there are a million of native Roman Catholics distributed through twenty-five bishoprics in China, with fifty thousand protestants of all denominations, the Catholics being independent of European contributions either in men or money. Many other surprises are contained in one or another of these books, which are all in a degree complementary of and supplementary to one another.

Yet, when all have been read and digested, there will be found something very baffling beneath all the information and speculation, bearing out to the full Doctor Smith's dictum, "It is seldom safe to generalize in regard to anything in China."

WALLACE RICE.

Theocracy and Democracy.*

Though the title of Mr. Howe's book on "The Puritan Republic of the Massachusetts Bay" suggests to the reader, and was probably suggested by, Mr. Goodwin's "Pilgrim Republic," yet the comparison ends with the titles. Mr. Goodwin traced in a minute manner the development of what was indeed, from first to last, the "Pilgrim Republic." Mr. Howe could not exhibit a parallel process in Massachusetts Bay, for the process there was radically different from that in Plymouth. Indeed, he has not, in the contents of his book, illustrated his title. He has re-stated the details, in succinct and agreeable form, of the establishment of the Puritan Theocracy in the Bay Colony. Of his eighteen chapters, the eleventh closes with his account of the "Fall of the Theocracy." In the succeeding chapters he traces the development, out of the theocratic system first established, of the principles and practice of local representative government; and next the growth of the idea of federation, as exemplified in the association of the United Colonies of New England. It is made plain in his pages that the sturdy independence of the Massachusetts Bay colonists, which was so great a factor in the American Revolution, grew up on the ruins and after the fall of the theocracy. It was in spite of Puritanism, and in opposition to its spirit and tendencies in government, that a popular representative system was developed. The commonwealth utilized many of the liberal ideas which had distinguished the government of the Pilgrims; but the influences thus contributed by the Pilgrim Republic to the commonwealth into which it was merged are not here given the prominence they deserve. The republic in the Bay Colony, though promoted by many persons of Puritan antecedents and sympathies, was not a Puritan movement; and the title of Mr. Howe's book is misleading.

This contribution to Massachusetts history is written in protest against the strictures of the Brooks Adams school concerning the theocrats, and with a desire to treat them fairly, and to place honorably to their credit their sturdiness, energy, and honesty. Mr. Howe emulates the calmness and impartiality of Palfrey, and seeks to recall criticism from the extreme views championed by our contemporary Adamses. He has not veiled the excesses or absurdities of the theocratic government, nor sought to palliate or excuse them. His summary statement, in the compass of a few chapters, of the characteristics, habits, mode of life, aims and plans of government of the Puritans of the Bay Colony presents the whole subject, in its various aspects, in convenient and succinct form. It is an admirable condensation of the historical matter to which so many compendious volumes have been devoted. Extenuating nothing, and setting down nothing in either malice or prejudice, Mr. Howe demonstrates that there were merits even in this system, which has become so far outgrown that no one now has any sympathy for it. The facts he has summarized, in his concluding chapters, tracing the "Genesis of a still greater Republic," show clearly how the vigorous and trenchant democracy of Massachusetts became the prototype and the inspirer of a democratic spirit of continental operation, and illustrate the extent of our national indebtedness to the rejected theocracy.

The position of the Theocrats respecting religious toleration is here stated with a dignified calmness. They did not pretend that heresy should be tolerated, even in themselves. They maintained their own immunity from hostile action by the English government, "not because it had no right to punish men for advocating heretical views, but because *their* views were *not* heretical"; and they asserted the right to punish, as they did, those who held certain views, "because, as they believed, such views were heretical, and dangerous to church and state" (p. 256). So the Puritans are acquitted of the common accusation of insincerity. "Whatever else they were," says Mr. Howe, "they were not hypocrites. They did not devour widows' houses and *for a pretense* make long prayers" (p. 256). They possessed a share of the intense intolerance of their age, "and of whatever there was heroic in it, the Puritans presented the highest types" (p. 258). So the author strives to retouch the gloomy portraits of the Puritan ministers which have been "painted by Oliver and Brooks Adams," and to remove the impression "evidently sought to be conveyed by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, that the Puritans themselves were hypocritical, or at least inconsistent" (p. 255).

But with all his generosity of feeling for the accused colonists of the Bay, Mr. Howe turns sharply against them when he comes to consider their politics. In two chapters he

*The Puritan Republic of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. By Daniel Wait Howe. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

traces chronologically the resistance of the Puritans of the Theocracy and of the statesmen of the Commonwealth to the attempted aggressions of the British Parliament, under the title of "The Struggle for Independence." This resistance, from as early as 1646 at least, down to 1776, Mr. Howe stigmatizes as aiming really at independence, while covered with a thin veneer of pretended allegiance to the crown. In his view, the constant assertions by the colonists of such allegiance were as thoroughly devoid of sincerity as were their religious assertions in the view of the Adamses. To exploit this view, that the Bay colonists were in fact struggling for independence for a hundred and thirty years, seems to be one object of Mr. Howe's book. "It is certain," he says, "that long before the end of the commonwealth" they entertained this idea. They admitted only "some shadowy sort of allegiance to England," and they "did try to demonstrate how they could be independent and at the same time owe allegiance to England, but the experiment was a failure" (p. 319). After the accession of Charles II., their struggle is "seen more and more clearly" to be one for independence. The answers of the colonial government in 1681 to the complaints of the king "were probably the best that could be devised," but Mr. Howe is not surprised that they "were far from being satisfactory" to the king. So he industriously convicts the colonists of a studied hypocrisy in politics, only equal in degree to that in religion of which Mr. Adams convicts them, but of which we have seen Mr. Howe acquit them. The frequent assertion of the Massachusetts leaders in the Revolution, that they, in common with all the other colonists, aimed in the beginning, not at independence, but only at the preservation of their rights under the British constitution, was indeed hypocrisy most offensive, if Mr. Howe's views are correct.

It is plain that he has wholly failed to apprehend the position of the colonies, Massachusetts included, before the Declaration of Independence, as to their constitutional relations to the crown of Great Britain. This appears from his assertion that the Bay colonists "by their acceptance of the charter had recognized the authority of England to levy and collect taxes, one of the highest attributes of sovereignty" (p. 355). The arguments of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson as to the position of the colonists as separate parts of the British empire, and their several allegiance to the crown, which were based in part on the same historical precedents as those cited by the Bay colonists in 1646, would have no effect upon our author, for they were only "verbiage" when used by these Puritans. In all this, he seems to have taken his cue from Mr. Brooks Adams, who, in his "Emancipation of Massachusetts," demurs to the legal views of Mr. John Adams, expressed in 1776, as to the "nullity of the acts of Parliament" against which he and his compatriots had so earnestly protested (p. 302), and who thinks the colonial clergy of 1646, in their statement of the colonial relations toward England, wished "to enjoy the privileges and safeguards of British subjects without yielding obedience to British law" (p. 90). But even Mr. Brooks Adams, while he doubted the soundness of the legal views of his great ancestor, did not go on to criticize him as a hypocrite in pretending that independence was a second thought, but says, in the same thesis, that not only Washington but Jefferson and Adams were at first opposed to the idea of separation from Great Britain (p. 347).

The new historical theories of the modern Adamses are hardly a safe guide for historians. Mr. John Adams, in his arguments in support of the constitutional position so carefully assumed by the American colonies under his guidance, successfully refuted the Parliamentary assumptions by precedents from British historical and juridical sources, proved by those precedents the right of each colony to have its internal affairs, including taxation, regulated by its own legislative assembly, and demonstrated the superior acquaintance of American lawyers with the British constitution. The pages of Mr. Howe's "Puritan Republic" abound with statements and arguments and protests made by the colonists of whom he writes, which evidence their ability, early and late, as constitutional statesmen. He might well have selected this feature of their history —namely, their struggle for their constitutional rights — as illustrated in the citations he has made from their deliverances, to be his special thesis.

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

A LONG-FORGOTTEN little book by William Penn entitled "Some Fruits of Solitude," first published in 1693, has been reprinted by Messrs. Truslove, Hanson & Comba in dainty form, under the editorship of Mr. Edmund Gosse. The "Fruits" are in the form of detached reflections and maxims on the conduct of life, written somewhat in the manner of "Poor Richard" and quite deserving of a place on the shelf beside that worthy.

The Scope of Religious Discussion.*

The seventeen volumes in our present group of recent religious discussions are pretty evenly divided between discussions in which the historical or the theoretical or the practical element respectively predominates. We shall notice them in this general order. There cannot readily be a more wholesome relation than that in which the theoretical is snugly laid away between the historical and the practical.

"The Social Meaning of Modern Religious Movements in England" is an admirable book. The purpose is comprehensive and historic, and is pursued with liberality of feeling and with insight. The author conceives clearly the immense importance of the social and religious changes that have taken place in England in the present century and the last portion of the previous one. He also apprehends the great variety of conflicting causes that have promoted them. Free of dogmatism, he finds his way among these great events as an Alpine road threads ravines and passes right and left lofty summits. The style is sometimes negligent, but this is of minor moment.

"A Critical History of the Evolution of Trinitarianism" will interest all to whom the subject seems inviting. It is a scholarly and critical tracing of the changes which that central dogma of orthodox theology, the Trinity, has undergone; and of the passage of belief into what is known as the New Theology. A remarkable chapter in religious speculation is discussed with ability and in a liberal spirit.

The Rev. Leighton Pullan has given us a minute historical sketch of the growth of the Book of Common Prayer, and of its relation to other similar compilations. The work is made up of a series of relatively trifling facts with no commanding views; and an intense interest in the subject itself is required to make it readable.

"The State and the Church" is historical and critical. It is popular in form, and is exceedingly discursive. It lacks that systematic, thorough, and independent line of thought which would make it valuable to the scholar. The book is strongly American in its temper.

"Faith and Sight" is a clear, able, and candid production. Its main purpose is to give agnosticism standing in the religious court, and to put it on terms of giving and receiving with definite forms of faith. The chief criticism we are disposed to pass upon it is, that the author, in common with so many, seems inclined to separate science and faith widely from each other, assigning the one a force more absolute, and the other a form less verifiable, than belong to them respectively. Knowledge is one, from side to side. The same elements enter into it everywhere. What we know, we know under the same general conditions and by virtue of the same powers. We might as well think of the atmosphere as without moisture, and of the ocean as without air, as to think of science as without the fallibility of human conceptions, or of religion as without the basis of valid experiences.

The essays that make up the volume called "Ethics and Religion" were written early in the opening of the Ethical Movement, and "then gave character and direction" to it. They are the production of leaders in that movement, and are of deep interest. There is no spirit current among men more pure, discriminating, and gentle than the distinctively ethical spirit; and none with which our social and religious life can be more advantageously infused. These essays are fitted to test and to stimulate the spiritual tone of every thoughtful man.

The volume entitled "Theism in the Light of Present Science and Philosophy" is a series of lectures given as the first course on the foundation of the Charles F. Deems Lectureship. As the title implies, the lectures are primarily philosophical. They do not seem to us to be as interesting or as profitable as the extended knowledge and marked resources of the author should have made them. While a general line of thought is indicated in them, they unfold too much as an endless series of observations. We are not held close to a well defined purpose. It is hard to tell where we are, or whither we are going. Decision in announcing one's object, and tenacity in pursuing it, are especially needful in a region of thought which suffers so much from a vague and changeable outlook.

*The Social Meaning of Modern Religious Movements in England. By Thomas C. Hall, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Critical History of the Evolution of Trinitarianism. By Levi Leonard Paine. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

History of the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. Leighton Pullan. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

The State and the Church. By William Pratt. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

Faith and Sight. By William Pierson Merrill. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Ethics and Religion. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Theism, in the Light of Present Science and Philosophy. By James Iverach, M.A., D.D. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Spiritual Life. By George A. Coe, Ph.D. New York: Eaton & Mains.

Back to Christ. By Walter Spence. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines? By Washington Gladden. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Personality of Truth. By the Rt. Rev. Thomas Augustus Jagger, D.D. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

Personal Religious Life in the Ministry and in Ministering Women. By F. D. Huntington, S.S.D., LL.D., L.H.D. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

The Conception of Immortality. By Josiah Royce. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Man and his Divine Father. By John C. C. Clarke, D.D. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

An Essay toward Faith. By Wilford L. Robbins, D.D. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Christ Came Again. By William S. Urmy, D.D. New York: Eaton & Mains.

The Crown of Christ. By R. E. Hutton. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Dr. Coe's work on "The Spiritual Life" calls for a favorable notice. It is a wise and patient effort to inquire into the physical conditions, especially those of temperament, which affect our spiritual life and oftentimes give color to it. While assigning due importance to these facts, the author does not use them as a means of subverting the spiritual phenomena under consideration. We shall be better able to handle our own lives and the lives of others by virtue of this discussion.

"Back to Christ" is a book which springs from a strong sense of the confusion and failure that have accompanied theological speculations. The tone and purpose elicit our sympathy; but the author pushes his remedy too far. We are not to be led back to Christ simply as an authority. A better phrase is "Forward *with* Christ." Each man must be an authority to himself, no matter by whom he is led and taught. The autocracy of the spirit is the leading fact of the spirit, and the pivotal point on which debate is revolving. Christ leads us into truth.

The books of Dr. Washington Gladden belong to a class one is glad to recommend. They are liberal, practical, and stimulating. The style is agreeable and the matter is instructive. Dr. Gladden is a favorable example of the efficiency of the new theology in every good word and work. The present volume, "How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines?" is a detached discussion of a variety of current religious themes, such as "What is the Supernatural?" "What is the Bible?" "Is there a Personal Devil?" It is characterized by sound sense.

"The Personality of Truth" is brief and bright, and sound in its main contention. The assertion of the personality of man as the indissoluble unit in all analytic processes, is the impregnable citadel of spiritual truth. However the battle may go here and there in the open field, man has only to retire into himself and be safe. Truths, like words, lie between persons. Truth involves the giving and receiving mind, as much as does the tennis ball the two rackets.

Bishop Huntington's volume on "Personal Religious Life in the Ministry" is made up of six discourses on such themes as "Singleness of Heart," "Self-Sacrifice," "Thorough Service." In reading it, we are rid for the moment of all controversy. We are taken into the confidence of a single and pure heart, holding tenaciously by its own renovating divine service.

"The Conception of Immortality," by Dr. Josiah Royce, is a discussion of much ingenuity, of decisive literary merit, and, due allowance being made for the remoteness of the thought, one clearly rendered. It is a good running-mate with the discourse on the some theme recently given on the same foundation by Professor James. That discussion suggested a possible reconciliation of immortality with physical forces: this discussion considers its possible harmony with the relations of the spiritual world under an idealistic philosophy. One already well-grounded in the belief in immortality, and with a relish for astute thought, might read both works without any serious loss of faith. The doctrine of immortality, like an ocean current, is far-reaching though not conspicuous in its forces. The practical mariner will be profoundly aware of it; the mere voyager may pass into it and out of it with little observation, and find difficulty in determining its whereabouts.

"Man and his Divine Father" is a very discursive treatise. The subject is comprehensive, and it loses nothing in vagueness by the treatment. The volume ranges from a consideration of the nature of man and of God to the philosophy of Philo, the state of Syria, and the Apocalypse. The work evinces profound self-confidence, and is marked by rash and unguarded assertions. The author seems to think that if he but walks across the world, a conspicuous path will be left behind him which all men will do well to follow. The true things that are said are thus lost in the general confusion and irrelevancy of the method.

"An Essay toward Faith" is a book of devotion fitted to deepen our thoughts of life without rendering them morbid. It combines, with more success than is usual, the comprehensiveness of human feeling with its spiritual quality.

The last two volumes on our list, while wholly unlike in contents, fall together in one respect. In both, Biblical thoughts and Biblical events are used in so rigid and narrow a way as largely to separate spiritual life from the normal history of the world, and to put it under a comparatively barren discipline of its own. "Christ Came Again" is a painstaking book. It presents very fully the words of Christ, and the anticipation of his disciples in connection with his second coming. This expectation was deep-seated and general. The author is by no means as successful in showing that the destruction of Jerusalem, or any events in connection with it, were the fulfilment of this anticipation. As a matter of fact, they were not so regarded. The conviction lived on in spite of them, and has wrought mischief to our own time. Aside from a theoretical necessity of meeting the prophetic language with some corresponding event, few if any would have thought of the destruction of Jerusalem as standing for the coming of Christ. The author struggles with the fact that the minds of men have not seen or accepted the agreement between the expectation and its fulfilment. This lack of correspondence remains a serious obstacle to the theory of the absolute and accurate inspiration of the New Testament. No ingenuity can evade the fact that the feelings called out and the events that followed after them have not corresponded with each other.

"The Crown of Christ" is a series of Scripture readings, and of reflections meant to accompany the sacred seasons of the Church in the circuit of its Liturgical Year. They are well of their kind,—but, alas, what a kind! One is strongly and painfully impressed in this volume, and in the preceding one, with the immense burden of dogma and lit-

urgy which oppresses the Christian Church. Many nuts germinate slowly, or not at all, because of the thickness of the shell. Spiritual life is enveloped by a tenacious religiosity which separates it from the vitalizing power of the present. We have a liturgical year, and not God's year of fresh experiences — a world on the march. Many, like a timid woodsman, are trying to find their way by studying half-effaced, conflicting, and overgrown marks blazed on the trees; they fail to comprehend the cardinal points of the compass, the lay of the land, and the world that envelopes them. When will men believe that God's immediate word is as good as any word he has ever spoken, and, more than any, pertinent to our wants! These two books disclose the ease with which believers make a religion, infinitely more narrow than our present living faith, out of the mere shreds and waste experiences of previous generations.

JOHN BASCOM.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Literature as revealing life.

Professor Crawshaw, in his "Literary Interpretation of Life" (Macmillan), shows that literature, as a natural outgrowth of life, also reveals life. This revelation concerns the personality of the author, the age in which he lives, his race, and his nationality in distinction from his race. It is also the reflector of the broad traits of humanity. The influence of Taine is tolerably evident in the division of the subject-matter, and it must be said, as the author anticipates in his prefatory note, that in the outlines of his course there is much that is reminiscent of the beaten track. Yet there are numerous passages of vivid suggestion, as, "When most sincere [literature] is less a desire to be heard than a desire to speak"; and, "If the absolute truth of life could ever be presented, then any particular phase might be treated once and for all. It is because we can at best have only approximations to the truth that all artistic representations of life, even though they should cover essentially the same ground, have importance and value." The author uses as tools, to dig out the details of his amplification, a few favorite topics. He recommends, again and again, the chronological order of literary study, based on individual works and the complete works of individual writers. This completeness is to be extended to epochs, and to the synchronous production of several races, suggesting the need of more than one lifetime for the student. Contemporary history is to be carefully studied as well, in order to reach the full revelation of literature, which includes both the external aspects of man, like his manners, and also his inward life or character. The revelation may be direct or indirect, conscious or unconscious, "objective or subjective,"— the last set of terms being somewhat out of favor, one may remark, since Carlyle's satirical description of Coleridge's monologue, in which these Kantian terms were mumbled. Browning, whose name appears again and again, is accepted as "the sufficient representation of that power of genius which has filled the world's literature with immortal creations of men and women who are at once living individuals and impressive types of the qualities and characteristics of humanity." Yet the author's view includes reference to names covering the whole field of English literature, and he makes illuminating mention of one or two American writers. Some of his quotations, like those from Matthew Arnold, show how very possible it is for good people to differ as to the value of poetical passages. A number of topics are touched in a manner to open discussion and stimulate thought. Indeed, the chief originality of the book, it would seem, lies in these incidental remarks. It is here that the author himself appears. He is a stanch defender of literature as one of the arts, holding it to be the most natural and adequate means of human expression, perfect and universal. And his book will serve both the general reader and the teacher of literature by showing in how many different ways the study of literature may be profitably pursued.

Christian philosophy and civic needs.

To those who know Dr. Thomas Chalmers simply as a great preacher, and as the leader of that dramatic secession from the Established Church which became the Free Church of Scotland, his volume on "The Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns" (Scribner) will be something of a surprise, revealing him as a vigorous writer on some of the most important economic and sociological questions of the present day, such as wages, trades-unions, pauperism, savings-banks, mechanic schools, etc. His treatment of these subjects is always from a practical and Christian standpoint, with the earnest intention of improving the condition of the working classes. He is not an original authority in economic theory; but he is an independent thinker and a powerful writer. His theories go hand in hand with earnest practical work in the slums of Edinburgh; and in the book can be felt the heart-throbs of a man who is in personal contact with the men and women to whose sufferings and struggles he is attempting to apply the relief of Christian philosophy. The social settlement and institutional church of our day find their antetype in Dr. Chalmers's later work, which called forth the admiration of Carlyle: "What a wonderful old man Chalmers is! When so many of us are wringing our hands in hopeless despair over the vileness and wretchedness of the large towns, there goes the old man, shovel in hand, down into the dirtiest puddles of the West Port of Edinburgh, cleans them out, and fills the sewers with living waters. It is a beautiful sight." The work of Dr. C. R. Henderson, in abridging Dr. Chalmers's treatise, is admirably done. In a volume of 350 pages, he has condensed the three bulky volumes of the original

text, reproducing its exact words, but omitting repetitions and matters of local or temporary interest. Connecting the portions of the original work thus transcribed, are "bracketed additions designed to indicate the transitional thoughts or to explain some point which might otherwise be left in obscurity." Dr. Henderson has also prefixed a valuable Introduction, in which Dr. Chalmers's doctrines are carefully examined and his contributions to modern thought considered.

Hôtel de Rambouillet and the Précieuses.

Not infrequently the mention of the Hôtel de Rambouillet calls at once to the mind of the general reader of French literature scenes in *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, and he thinks of the first French *salon* only as the hot-bed of absurd affectations of speech, dress, and manners, which were epidemic in the seventeenth century. The world has joined so heartily with Molière in the laugh at the expense of these faddists, who were only imitators of imitators, that it has often failed to appreciate the originators, the coterie which the Marquise de Rambouillet gathered about her for twoscore years. The influence of this brilliant marquise was exceptional, even in France, where women as society leaders have done so much. A misjudgment of the Hôtel de Rambouillet means a misunderstanding of some of the most important and characteristic features of France of the seventeenth century,— indeed, of France of all times; for what is more peculiarly French than its social genius? It is worth while for us Anglo-Saxons, who many times are keen for the vices and blind to the virtues of the French, to get a true conception of this *salon*, which, if it did contain the genius of affectation, threw its weight so unmistakably on the side of purity and refinement. It is interesting also to study the achievement of a woman who saw better things for her associates than formality and attendance on lectures and classes. A small library has already been written on the subject; and the difficult task which Mr. Leon H. Vincent has performed in "Hôtel de Rambouillet and the Précieuses" (Houghton) is to condense the chief facts within about a hundred pages. He promises only a *résumé*, but the bare bones show through but seldom. He has given an interesting as well as helpful and suggestive narrative, which entices the reader into the wider fields opened by a valuable bibliography of the subject, appended to the book.

Persistent features of the French constitutional life.

In his brief sketch of "France Since 1814" (Macmillan), Baron Pierre de Coubertin has sought to bring clearly into view those elements in the political structure of France, which, though profoundly shaken by the revolutions of 1830, 1848, and 1870, have nevertheless been preserved or restored. He thinks that the persistence of these features of French constitutional life has been obscured by the division of the whole period into sections, such as the "Restoration," the "Monarchy of July," the "Republic of '48," etc., in this way emphasizing the phenomena of crises. To Louis XVIII. he gives the chief credit for whatever has been accomplished toward establishing a sound constitutional system. And it was the prosperity which the restored monarchy created that enabled Napoleon III., in the early days of the Empire, to make France the arbiter of Europe. Moreover, so soon as the spectre of the June days ceased to terrify the Bourgeoisie, the desire for a return to the constitutional system of the monarchy was difficult to resist, and the Empire became "liberal." The Third Republic, too, is in its governmental forms hardly more than a revival of the same constitutional system. This is Baron de Coubertin's thesis, which gradually becomes clearer as one moves through his running commentary on Nineteenth Century France. The second half of the book is stronger than the first, which abounds in strange, not to say untenable, views of the period from 1814 to 1848. As has already been intimated, Baron de Coubertin has a high opinion of the statesmanship of Louis XVIII. and of "his intense moral energy." He has an equally unmeasured contempt for Thiers, who, he thinks, was the principal mischief-maker in July, 1830. The Ordinances, he says, hardly constituted a *coup d'état*, adding that it was only the absence of preparation for resistance that finally provoked the rioting. But the most extraordinary assertion in the book explains that "the recognition of those Spanish colonies which were already constituted separate States, together with their commercial liberty," was "secured by our [*sic*] initiative." One or two curious verbal blunders have crept into the text: "orthodoxes," referring to Greek Christians, and the "Chamber of Communes" for the House of Commons.

Croquet, properly so called.

To those who in these days of golf are scornful of the game which we have heard called "Presbyterian billiards" we commend Mr. Arthur Lillie's "Croquet up to Date" (Longmans). From that instructive treatise many things may be learned, and, as not the least among them, respect for a game far superior to either tennis or golf in the opportunities which it offers for strategy and finesse, and, indeed, for most other forms of skill which demand something more than brute strength. The term "croquet," as here used, is of course something very different from that childish parody of the sport often practised upon American lawns, in which two shots are claimed for scoring two points at once, and in which the player puts his foot upon his own ball to keep it from following the ball that he is engaged in croquetting. These strange vagaries, and others equally weird, are, we believe, still prevalent in this country, and are even countenanced by the "rules" which the manufacturers of "croquet sets" provide for innocent purchasers. That they disappeared from the real game decades ago is a fact which all

players know, of course, but which it seems about as difficult to enforce upon old-fashioned persons as it is difficult to enforce the principles of modern whist upon persons who deem the last word to have been said by the earlier Hoyle. Mr. Lillie's book is full of interesting matter — openings, systems of tactics, accounts of famous players, and suggestions for revised rules. We recommend it to all devotees of the unduly neglected game of skill with which it deals, and particularly to such others as, knowing nothing of the sport, have minds that are open to conviction upon the subject.

English abbeys and cathedrals.

An interesting little manual in ecclesiastical architecture has been prepared by Dr. H. D. M. Spence, Dean of Gloucester, under the title of "The White Robe of Churches" (Scribner's importation). Living in Gloucester deanery, and in the very shadow of the grand Cathedral, various questions have from time to time naturally suggested themselves to Dr. Spence, such as, "At what special epoch, and under what special circumstances, were these inimitable mighty prayer-homes built? and what special inspiration fired the builders' hearts? Was there any ancient type after which these grand piles were designed and finished? Who were the builders? What of the vanished dwellers in these abbeys and cloisters? have they any special story?" It was in framing replies to these and kindred queries that Dr. Spence's little book grew up. It is popular and entertaining, rather than drily technical, and written in a vein of pious enthusiasm that warms the style and fixes the attention of the reader. We know of no book of its scope in which the history and the main structural features of these grand and inspiring mediæval edifices are more intelligently and attractively set forth for the general reader than this temptingly made and beautifully illustrated one by Dean Spence. There are sixty-eight plates, full-page and vignette, from photographs, drawings, and standard books on architecture.

A genial idler among men.

Urbanity, a light satiric touch, and seasonableness of theme, mark the essays by Mr. Eliot Gregory which are grouped in a neat volume under the title "The Ways of Men" (Scribner). There are thirty-three papers in all, under such tempting captions as "Domestic Despots," "Machine-Made Men," "Some American Husbands," "The Grand Opera Fad," "The Genealogical Craze," "Pre-palatial Newport," "The Dinner and the Drama," etc. Other papers, wherein the satirist of current follies and fleeting social affectations is less apparent, are: "Cyrano, Rostand, Coquelin" (substantially M. Coquelin's own account, as given to Mr. Gregory, of his earlier acquaintance with M. Rostand and first production of "Cyrano"); "Calvé at Cabrières," "Carolus" (Carolus-Duran), "Sardou at Marly-le-Roy," etc. As a satirist of manners, Mr. Gregory knows how to be both sensible and amusing; and his gentle ridicule of passing folly is of the stingless kind that cures. Let us add that Mr. Gregory will be better known to many under his pen-name, "An Idler." He has "idled" to good purpose.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Dr. Ernest F. Henderson's "Side Lights on English History," published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., is a royal octavo volume of extracts from letters, papers, and diaries of the past three centuries. It places in the hands of students a great amount of original material, and is one of the most comprehensive and satisfactory of the many source-books that have been published during recent years. Even more interesting than the text is the series of sumptuous illustrations, eighty in number, with which it is provided. These are for the most part full-page portraits from contemporary paintings and engravings, and constitute such a series as cannot be found in any other similar work.

Mr. Henry W. Elson has just published, through the Messrs. Macmillan, a second volume of his readable and entertaining "Side Lights on American History." The period covered is that from 1860 to the present time. The author gets on delicate ground when he discusses the recent war, and there is too much of the "poor old Spain" idea about his writing to win the approval of sober readers. But teachers, and others, will welcome this book as a whole, because of its intelligent account of such things as the Alabama Claims, the impeachment of Johnson, and the Electoral Commission of 1876 — things about which it is not always easy to get definite and compact information.

Mr. Robert Waters is the author, and the Edgar S. Werner Co. are the publishers, of a volume entitled "Flashes of Wit and Humor." It is a pleasant little book, full of anecdotes and witticisms of all degrees of antiquity, collected into a series of chapters, to each of which the author gives a sort of unity by means of his own appreciative and genial commentary. He has a quick sense for the humorous phrase or situation, and a wholesome instinct for the rejection of anything that approaches coarseness or vulgarity. We are glad to say a word in commendation of this latest of "Joe Millers."

"North America" is the subject of the second book in the series of geographies prepared for the Macmillan Co. by Professors Ralph S. Tarr and Frank M. McMurry. These books certainly solve the problem of reducing a school geography to the dimensions of an ordinary book, which alone should prove a potent recommendation. They are in other respects thoroughly praiseworthy, being modern in scholarship and treatment, provided with all sorts of helpful suggestions for the work of teaching, as well as with illustrations in unusual number and variety.

A handsomely-printed catalogue of the exhibit of the Oxford University Press at the Paris Exposition is issued by Mr. Henry Frowde. The catalogue is in three parts, devoted respectively to the Educational, Binding, and Paper exhibits. The illustrations of unique special bindings executed at the Oxford Press, and the description of the wonderful Oxford India paper, are the most noteworthy features of this altogether interesting catalogue.

NOTES.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's "An Unsocial Socialist" has just been published in a satisfactory new edition by the Messrs. Brentano.

"Robert's Primer of Parliamentary Law," by Mr. Joseph Thomas Robert, is a recent publication of the Doubleday & McClure Co.

Messrs. Sibley & Ducker publish a "Practical Composition and Rhetoric," the work of Messrs. William E. Mead and Wilbur F. Gordy.

Dr. Charles G. Herbermann has edited the "Bellum Catilinæ" of Sallust for schools, and the book is published by Messrs. B. H. Sanborn & Co.

Volume XI. of the "Larger Temple Shakespeare" (Dent-Macmillan) has just been published, leaving but one more volume to complete the edition.

"A Term of Ovid," by Mr. Clarence W. Gleason, is a text which provides "ten stories from the 'Metamorphoses' for girls and boys." It is published by the American Book Co.

"The Red Badge of Courage," by Stephen Crane, is republished by the Messrs. Appleton, this time accompanied by a portrait, as well as by a biographical sketch which Mr. Ripley Hitchcock signs.

A new volume in the attractive little "Nugget Series," published by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, is a compilation of "Quaint Nuggets," made up of selections from various Elizabethan writers.

"Tom Jones," in two volumes, edited by Mr. A. W. Pollard, is the latest addition to the "Library of English Classics" published by the Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. A. W. Pollard has edited the text, as in the case of the rest of the series.

"Dreams of a Spirit-Seer, Illustrated by Dreams of Metaphysics" (Macmillan) is a translation from Kant, supplemented by correlative passages from Swedenborg. Mr. E. F. Goerwitz is the translator, and Mr. Frank Sewall the editor of this volume.

"Some Problems of Lotze's Theory of Knowledge," discussed by Edwin Proctor Robins, is the first volume in the series of "Cornell Studies in Philosophy," published by the Macmillan Co. The author of this monograph was a promising scholar who died about a year ago at the age of twenty-six.

The following numbers have just been added to the Columbia series of studies in political science: "Colonial Immigration Laws," by Mr. E. E. Proper; "History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States," by Dr. W. H. Glasson; and "History of the Theory of Sovereignty since Rousseau," by Dr. C. E. Merriam.

The latest expression of the energy and good taste of the English firm of Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. is the series of "Illustrated English Poems." Shelley's "The Sensitive Plant" and Cowper's "John Gilpin" are the two widely different texts chosen to inaugurate the series. In his spirited drawings for "John Gilpin," Mr. Brock proves himself the legitimate successor to Randolph Caldecott. Mr. Housman's work is strongly suggestive of Pre-Raphaelite influences, and the mystic quality of his drawings is well adapted to Shelley's lines.

"A High School Grammar," by Dr. Brainard Kellogg and the late Alonzo Reed, with much helpful collaboration from Professor F. A. March, is a recent publication of Messrs. Maynard, Merrill & Co. It includes a good deal of historical and comparative grammar, with references to Latin, Old English, and the modern languages, which, of course, place it beyond the reach of elementary school children, and justifies its title. It seems an excellent book for its purpose.

A new monthly magazine is about to make its appearance in London under the title of "The New Liberal Review." It will resemble most of the well-known English reviews in form and size, and will include articles on literary and general interest. In spite of its popular attractions, however, its principal aim is to be the monthly organ of liberal imperialism, with particular attraction for the younger writers of the Liberal cause. The joint editors of the new venture will be Messrs. Cecil and Hildebrand Harmsworth.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. publish "Specimens of the Forms of Discourse," a text for schools edited by Dr. E. H. Lewis. Criticism is illustrated, as well as the four primary types of discourse, and there is a useful list of suggested exercises at the end of the volume. The same publishers send us an edition of Tennyson's "Princess," prepared by Professor L. A. Sherman, and illustrating his peculiar methods of annotation and instruction. There is a sixty-page introduction upon poetic diction in general, full of solemn vagaries, and illustrated with remarkable diagrams. It is lucky that the approach to literature is not often hedged about with such forbidding defences.

The organization is announced, in New York City, of the American Publishers' Association, with Mr. Charles Scribner as President, Gen. A. C. McClurg and Mr. George Mifflin as Vice-Presidents, Mr. George P. Brett (of The Macmillan Co.) as Secretary, and Mr. G. B. M. Harvey (of Harper & Brothers) as Treasurer. The promotion of the interests of publishers, authors, booksellers, book manufacturers, and bookbuyers is stated to be the general purpose of the association; while, more specifically, an attempt will be made to secure greater uniformity of prices to the public and to prevent the "cutting" system which has proved so detrimental and demoralizing to the regular book trade.

Readers of the American Economic Association's collection of critical monographs on "The Federal Census," reviewed in THE DIAL a few months ago, will be interested in a paper by Professor Walter F. Willcox, one of the chief statisticians of the Census Office in charge of the Division of Methods and Results, and a contributor to the former discussion, entitled "Plans for the Twelfth Census," and in an "Outline of the Plans for the Agricultural Census," by Mr. H. T. Newcomb, also of the Census Office. These papers were presented before the Economic Association at its Ithaca meeting last winter, and have been printed in a separate pamphlet, as well as in the proceedings of the association. Together they give a very good idea of what the Census Office is doing and how it is doing it.

The following information about Professor Barrett Wendell's forthcoming "Literary History of America," from the London "Athenæum," is of interest: "The author endeavours to define the points in which the nation, character, and thought of America have diverged from those of England. Touching briefly on the seventeenth century, with a special chapter on Cotton Mather, he discusses the eighteenth century at greater length, with special chapters on Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin, and the American Revolution. The nineteenth century is treated more in detail, special

chapters being assigned to Brockden Brown, Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Poe, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and Walt Whitman. The chief emphasis is laid on the literature of New England and its differences from that of the mother country."

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

August, 1900.

Afghanistan, Present Status of. Sultan Khan. *Forum.*
Alaskan Waters, Holidays in. John Burroughs. *Century.*
Art Exhibition, A National. W. O. Partridge. *Rev. of Revs.*
Bryan at Home. *Review of Reviews.*
Canada and Imperialism. John Charlton. *Forum.*
Child-Study. G. Stanley Hall. *Forum.*
China and Japan, Peace between. Charles Denby. *Forum.*
China, Our Rights in. M. B. Dunnell. *Atlantic.*
Chinese Revolution, The. Stephen Bonsal. *Rev. of Revs.*
Iowans, The. R. L. Hartt. *Atlantic.*
Italian Problems, Some. H. R. Whitehouse. *Forum.*
Kansas City Convention. Walter Wellman. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Labor and Politics in Great Britain. J. K. Hardie. *Forum.*
Loches. Ernest C. Peixotto. *Scribner.*
London, East, Riverside of. Walter Besant. *Century.*
Manners, Decadence of. Amelia G. Mason. *Century.*
Michigan Town, Embellishment of a. *Review of Reviews.*
Montgomery Race Conference, The. B. T. Washington. *Cent.*
Negro Problem in the South. C. H. Grosvenor. *Forum.*
New York Appellate Court-house, The New. *Rev. of Reviews.*
New York Aquarium, Treasures of. C. L. Bristol. *Century.*
Order, The Price of. Talcott Williams. *Atlantic.*
Paris Exposition, Amusements of. Jean Schopfer. *Century.*
Philippines, Present and Future of. F. F. Hilder. *Forum.*
Political Education. A. T. Hadley. *Atlantic.*
Pretoria in War Time. R. H. Davis. *Scribner.*
Roosevelt, Theodore. Jacob A. Riis. *Review of Reviews.*
Roosevelt's Work as Governor. *Review of Reviews.*
Statesmen, Four American. Frederic Bancroft. *Atlantic.*
Submarine Signaling. Sylvester Baxter. *Atlantic.*
Texas, Past and Present. R. T. Hill. *Forum.*
Tolstoy's Russia. G. H. Perris. *Forum.*
United States as a World Power. C. A. Conant. *Forum.*
Volcanic Scenery of Northwest. R. E. Strahorn. *Rev. of Revs.*
Yosemite Park, Wild Gardens of. John Muir. *Atlantic.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 37 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY.

Joel Dorman Steele, Teacher and Author. By Mrs. George Archibald. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 215. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Essays of John Dryden. Selected and edited by W. P. Ker, M.A. In 2 vols., 12mo, uncut. Oxford University Press. $3.40 *net.*

Publishers' Associations: An Address Delivered before the School Book Publishers' Association, 1899. By D. C. Heath. 18mo, uncut, pp. 56. New York: Privately Printed.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling. By Henry Fielding. In 2 vols., large 8vo, uncut. "Library of English Classics." Macmillan Co. $3.

Kings in Exile. By Alphonse Daudet; trans. by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 412. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.50.

The Little Parish Church ("La Petite Paroisse"). By Alphonse Daudet; trans. by George Burnham Ives. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 360. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.50.

Numa Roumestan. By Alphonse Daudet; trans. by Charles de Kay. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 396. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.50.

The Works of Shakespeare, "Larger Temple" edition. Edited by Israel Gollancz. Vol. XI., Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, and Pericles. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 408. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Cassell's National Library. Edited by Henry Morley. New vols.: Bacon's The Wisdom of the Ancients and New Atlantis, and Burke's Thoughts on the Present Discontents. Each 24mo. Cassell & Co. Per vol., paper, 10 cts.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Liberty Poems Inspired by the Crisis of 1898–1900. By various authors. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 120. Boston: James H. West Co. 75 cts.; paper, 25 cts.

Up in Maine: Stories of Yankee Life Told in Verse. By Holman F. Day; with Introduction by C. E. Littlefield. Illus., 16mo, pp. 209. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

FICTION.

The Reign of Law: A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp Fields. By James Lane Allen. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 385. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Web of Life. By Robert Herrick. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 356. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Eben Holden: A Tale of the North Country. By Irving Bacheller. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 432. Lothrop Publishing Co. $1.50.

An Unsocial Socialist. By G. Bernard Shaw. 12mo, uncut, pp. 373. Brentano's. $1.25.

A Millionaire of Yesterday. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. 12mo. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.; paper, 50c.

A Continental Cavalier. By Kimball Scribner. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 258. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

In South Africa with Buller. By George Clarke Musgrave. Illus., 8vo, pp. 364. Little, Brown, & Co. $2.

Greater Canada: The Past, Present, and Future of the Canadian Northwest. By E. B. Osborn, B.A. With map, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 243. A. Wessels Co. $1.25.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Fortuna y Otros Cuentos. Por R. Diez de la Cortina, B.A. 16mo, pp. 135. Wm. R. Jenkins. Paper, 35 cts.

Temprano y Con Sol. Por Emilia Pardo Bazán; edited by R. Diez de la Cortina, B.A. 16mo, pp. 77. Wm. R. Jenkins. Paper, 35 cts.

Logical Chart for Teaching and Learning the French Conjugation. By Stanislas Le Roy. 8vo. Wm. R. Jenkins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Historical Jurisprudence: An Introduction to the Systematic Study of the Development of Law. By Guy Carleton Lee, Ph.D. Large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 517. Macmillan Co. $3. *net.*

Croquet Up to Date: Containing the Ideas and Teachings of the Leading Players and Champions. Edited by Arthur Little. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 313. Longmans, Green, & Co. $3.50.

Foreign Missions of the Protestant Churches. By Stephen L. Baldwin, D.D. 12mo, pp. 272. Eaton & Mains. $1.

The Cradle of the Republic: Jamestown and James River. By Lyon Gardiner Tyler. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 187. Richmond, Va.: Whittet & Shepperson.

Some Problems of Lotze's Theory of Knowledge. By Edwin Proctor Robins, M.A.; edited by J. E. Creighton. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 108. "Cornell Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, 75 cts. *net.*

Bunny's Friends. By Amy Le Feuvre. Illus., 12mo, pp. 54. F. H. Revell Co. 30 cts.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL STUDIES.

War and Labour. By Michael Anitchkow. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 578. Longmans, Green, & Co. $5.

History of the Theory of Sovereignty since Rousseau. By C. E. Merriam, Jr., Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 232. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, $1.50 *net.*

Economic Crises. By Edward D. Jones, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 251. "Citizen's Library." Macmillan Co. $1.25 *net*.

History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States. By William Henry Glasson, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 135. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, $1. *net*.

Colonial Immigration Laws: A Study of the Regulation of Immigration by the English Colonies in America. By Emberson Edward Proper, A.M. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 91. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, 75 cts. *net*.

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

Nature in Downland. By W. H. Hudson. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 307. Longmans, Green, & Co. $3.50.

Flowers in the Pave. By Charles M. Skinner. Illus. in photogravure, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 216. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Nature's Miracles: Familiar Talks on Science. By Elisha Gray, Ph.D. Vol. II., Energy and Vibration. 18mo, pp. 243. Fords, Howard, & Hulbert. 60 cts. *net*.

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